Fair; warmer.

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A great advantage in making your purchases of Spring Clothing early, as you have unbroken lines and full assortments to select from. We have exceptionally fine lines of Men's and Youths' Fancy Cassimere Suits at

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They are stylishly made and trimmed and beautiful fitters. It will repay you to examine them. They are a great investment for a small amount of cash.

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Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD

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Is headquarters just the same. Keeps the best grades of Flour and Food Cereals, Glutea, entire Wheat Flours, Medicated Foods and Corn Meal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Hominy, Canned Goods. All goods in my store are new and fresh. No old goods that can be cut on. For sale at 62 North Delaware street, Call Telephone 703, new book.

PRINCESS FLOUR

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POPULIST MANIFESTO

Chairman Taubeneck Gives the

Cue for His Party This Fall.

Violent Attack on Cleveland as a Tool

of the Moneyed Classes Shown by

His Recent Veto.

WASHINGTON, April 1 .- H. E. Tauben-

eck, chairman of the national committee of

the People's party, has issued the follow-'

bill, has brushed every pretense of the old parties aside. The Apache warfare of cun-ning and ambush is no longer necessary. The agent of the gold combination pro-claims that the soldiers who serve under

him, whether Republicans or Democrats,

must boldly assert their loyalty to the money kings. In the future the people can take their choice: either aid in

strengthening the chains of money contrac-

tion by voting for candidates to serve in the ranks of the Republican or Demo-cratic parties, or unite before it is too late with the Populists for liberty, equal

rights and an American financial system.

The policy of the veto message means the

destruction of all enterprise, the issue of

bonds to pay the current expenses of the government, and that national banks are

to obtain money from the government at 1 per cent. The only compromise offered in the veto message is the suggestion that

the United States might be allowed to coin

treasury, if unlimited authority be granted by Congress to issue bonds and perpetually

mortgage the resources of the United States

to the money power. Such terms to a

fallen foe in open war would shock every

principle of humanity, but when the money

power, through its agents, tells the people

of the United States that they shall not

coin and use their own money without

subjugating themselves and posterity to a

bondholders' oligarchy it is evidence suffi-

cient to show the contempt concentrated

ulist will be the rallying cry of the masses against the classes. The sneers

of the liveried soldiers and collared sub-

jects of the money power, who have brought

desolation, hunger and want to their homes.

will encourage and inspire every loyal citizen to espouse the cause or liberty, human

rights and an American financial system.'

GROWTH OF THE ELKS.

Grand Exalted Ruler Appeely Examin-

ing Grand Secretary Reports.

CINCINNATI, April 1.- The grand exalted

ruler of the Elks, Hon. A. Appeely, of

Louisville, has been in Cincinnati for sev-

eral days meeting members of the order

from different sections of the country. He

has been examining the reports and records

in the grand secretary's office. There are

252 lodges in the order and dispensations

are out for other new lodges; seventy-four

lodges have by letter, resolution and an-

nual reports declared that they will be at

Jamestown at the special session. Fifteen

lodges favor Atlantic City and twelve

lodges have voted for a compromise. As

soon as he hears how the majority of the

lodges stand he will issue his final orders

to the lodges. There are yet 151 lodges to

hear from. A committee from Jamestown, headed by Hon. Jerome B. Fisher, met the

grand exalted ruler and said they had

made complete arrangements to entertain

the Elks in June, and the grand exalted

ruler assured them that the special session

SPANISH WIDOW'S SUIT.

Asks \$50,000 for Breach of Promise

from a California Millionaire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.-Mrs. Mary

Antonio Castro Majors, member of a well-

known California Spanish family, to-day

began suit for breach of promise in the

United States Circuit Court against Harry

S. Cowell, son of the well-known Santa

Cruz millionaire lime king Harry C. Cowell.

The woman sues for \$50,000 and will contest

for a share of his wealth, which she de-

clares belongs to their child. Mrs. Majors

is the widow of Robert Majors, a very well-

known citizen of Santa Cruz, who was fa-

tally shot five years ago. It was during

Major's last illness, she says, that Cowell

began to come to her house, and after her

husband's death paid her marked attention,

lasting through several years. Mrs. Ma-jors is the mother of eight children, seven

by Majors and one alleged to be by Cowell.

would certainly meet in that city.

"In the coming campaign the word 'Pop-

wealth has for the rights of man.

and use the \$95,000,000 seigniorage in the

"The President, in vetoing the seigniorage

SIMPSON SUPERFINE PRINTED BROCADE CHAMBRAY. We are in daily receipt of the newest printings in above, and other desirable Wash Goods.

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WAGON WHEAT 54c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington street.

MURDER AT MIDNIGHT.

Elizabeth Slaughter, Aged Seventy, Shot to Death by Unknown Assassins.

POMEROY, O., April 1.-The strangest murder in the history of this county was committed here about midnight. Elizabeth Slaughter, the divorced wife of Dr. Richard

Slaughter, was found dead on the next-door neighbor's porch with three bullets in her head. She lived alone, and was seventy years old. Neighbor Clayton Stahl and wife, on returning from an entertainment. fell over the dead body at their door. She is supposed to have run to the neighbors' when attacked and was murdered while trying to get in their door. The body shows marks of kicks. The front door of the dead woman's house was found open and the lamp burning. Nothing was disturbed. The object of the murder is a mystery. She was a peaceable woman and was well liked. There is no clew to the murderers. A thirty-two caliber Smith & Wes-

son shell was found in the yard. PROMINENT GERMAN MISSING.

E. F. L. Gauss, a Chicago Newspaper Man, Strangely Disappears.

CHICAGO, April 1.-E. F. L. Gauss, one of the best-known Germans of this city. has disappeared from his home, and, despite the efforts of friends and the police, no trace of him has been found. Mr. Gauss left home a week ago last Saturday in a highly nervous state as the result of overwork. He intended to visit a physician. Nothing has been heard of him since except an incoherent letter received the foilowing day. It is feared he has made away with himself. So far as known his affairs are in perfect condition and his home life pleasant. Mr. Gauss occupied the position of first assistant public librarian, and was well known in German newspaper and literary circles.

HAS FIGHTING BLOOD

South Carolina Governor Determined on His Course.

Sends 300 Troops to Darlington to Arrest the Citizen Rioters and to Shoot if Necessary.

GOVERNOR IS FACETIOUS

Informs a Reporter He Will Hereafter Edit Dispatches.

Guards Placed at Telegraph Offices to Inspect "Copy"-Bodies of Two Spies Found in the Woods.

Special to the Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.-This has been a rather quiet day in Columbia, and, while there have been incidents of a most interesting nature in connection with the dispensary troubles, there has been practically no excitement. Early this morning Gov. Tillman established a telegraph censorship, placing several militiamen, the most intelligent that could be selected, in charge of both offices to supervise all messages of fered. These gentlemen have simply carried out their instructions and have refused only a few telegrams that were calculated to arouse bad feeling. Early in the day the Governor summoned the Governor's Guards to the executive mansion. Drawing them up in line, he addressed them, saying that he was informed that their disbandment was not their fault, but that they were overawed by the mob at their doors. He told them that they stood before the people of the State as a disgrace and that now he wished to give them the opportunity to wipe the stain from their brow and to restore them to honor. He asked for some indication as to whether they would obey his orders, in which event their arms would be given back to them. As he made this assertion five of the men threw down their bayonets, and were quickly followed by several others. Their captain begged them to desist and wait until the Governor had finished. Governor Tillman, however, told them that their action was satisfactory, for he only wished to know exactly what their position was. He then said to those who remained that they could leave, but if they determined to obey orders to report to the State penitentiary. The remnant of the company marched to their armory and in five minutes thereafter

they had disbanded. WILL ENFORCE HIS BLUFF. During the day the Governor notified the captains of the other companies that the arms must be delivered to the State within two hours. They replied that they did not know where their arms were, and it was impossible to comply with his orders. The Governor informed them peremptorily that their guns must be produced. On hearing this a number of prominent citizens, in the interest of peace and order, advised the men to give up their guns. On their earnest advice the young men soon expressed their willingness to do everything in their power to put their captain in possession of the arms. At 5 o'clock marching orders were given to the troops stationed at the penitentiary. Governor Tillman, addressing

"As chief executive of South Carolina, I wish to say a few words to you before your departure. I thank you for the prompt-ness and zeal displayed by you in respond-ing to the call for duty. Many of you have doubts as to the justice of the cause for which you go. You are reform Demo-erats and "anus," but all South Caro-linians, thank God. The reason of your going to Darlington is caused by the dispensary law, and it is law as long as it stands on the statute books, and until it is repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The newspapers have sown the seed of discord by teaching you that there are portions of the law which invade private rights. They know that when they say that they lie. The right to search private houses on a warrant is as old as the law itself. They know that they are not telling the truth when they try to make men believe that these men in Darlington were defending their liberties, I said in my message to the Legislature that a large force of constables would not be necessary if the police of the towns would enforce the law, but they would not do this. The dispensary is not the issue now, but so long as it is on the statutes, so help me God, I intend to enforce it. When the news came of trouble at Darlington, God knows that I was never more snocked. When the officers of the law were shot down I was horrified. The sheriff telegraphed me that he was powerless. My arst and natural impulse was to ap to the military at Columbia. What did they do? They surrendered ingloriousiy the honor of doing the service of their State, but, thank God, there are men left who will obey orders and not be swayed from duty by adverse political opinions. Two companies at Florence and Sumter did likewise when the action at Columbia was known. We then see the spectacle of the Adjutant-general running over the State trying to get men and to do their duty. When ordered out, the Fourth Brigade of Charleston-that crack command-all they did was to dicker with me as to what was their duty.

"CHARLESTON COWARDS." "Those cowards in Charleston did like those in Columbia. Without a company at my command I began to cast about to see what I could do to uphold the dignity of the law. Thank God, I have found them in you. You are going on a delicate and dangerous mission. You must remember that the Darlington people are your fellow-citizens, but they are in insurrection and it is necessary for you to go there to uphold the law. I learn that they destroyed a State dispensary. Nobody did this but the exbarkeepers and their hirelings. You go as an arm of the law and you must treat the Darlington people with consideration, but if you are ordered to shoot, you must do it, or anarchy will prevail in the State. I hope to restore you to your homes as early as possible, but the law must be upheld or the State government will be the laughing stock of the world. This ought to be a proud day. for you. In after years you can hand down as a heritage to your children that you went to Darlington under Tillman's orders and

you are proud of it." The following companies went: Butler Guards, sixteen men; Dibble Light Dragoons, Orangeburg, thirty-one men; Maxwell Guards, of Greenwood, thirty men; Morgan Rifles, of Clifton, thirty men; Hampton Guards, of Spartanburg, twenty-four men; Lally Rifles, thirty men; Palmetto Rifles, of Aiken, sixteen men; Fort Motto Guards. fifteen men; Edgefield Hussars and Light Dragoons, of the same place, combined, mustered thirty-five men; Greenville Guards. sixteen men; the Abbeville Rifles, twenty men. Capt. J. H. Willman went with the troops. He said he had ordered his company, the Capers Light Infantry, to Darlington and he expected to meet them there, ninety-six strong. There was a force of exactly 392 men all told. A num-ber of boxes of cartridges were placed on the train. What is to be done with them is a mystery. General Rech-burg, commander, refused to say anything about his orders. The troops went away on a special train over the Atlantic Coast Line road. Immense crowds of people were at the crossing at which the soldiers boarded the train. Three companies were left in the city. Three hundred volunteer citizens, armed with all manner of weapons, arrived shortly after the departure of the troops, and are ready to obey the orders of the Governor. More companies and more volunteers are to arrive. Nothing can be heard here from Darlington, as the telegraph company will not receive or send messages to or from the Governor. Governor Tillman to-night received a dispatch to the effect that nine fugitive constables boarded a train at Lake City, on

phy, Livingston, Gaillard, Scott, McCants, Bryson, Gardiner and Harling. There are seven constables still unaccounted for: Swan, Meekin, Brown, King, Holloway, Walker and Gaillard. Governor Tillman thinks that the escape of these nine men to Charleston will greatly relieve the tension. He says that honors are about even between the two parties engaged in the killing at Darlington, and that if the other spies escape the trouble will be over. He also received a dispatch from Adjutantalso received a dispatch from Adjutant-general Farley, now in Darlington, saying that citizens told him that the wounded constable, McLendon, had been delivered to his friends. General Farley does not know where he now is. A short time after the message was sent specials to the Associated Press began to

arrive in this city, and it is believed that Senator Irby's advice influenced the Gov-ernor to withdraw the officers from the telegraph offices.

The following message has been received by the advisory committee from the Governor: "I am glad to have your assurances of the quiet prevailing at Darlington, but armed bodies of insurgents are still in the country, trying to murder the State officers, so I am informed. As soon as life and property are safe in both counties I will issue a proclamation restoring the civil status." The posses which are the alleged insurgents have all returned to Darlington since last night. At 1 o'clock to-night all is quiet. The troops are being placed on guard and citizens are at their homes.

TALK WITH TILLMAN. He Announces His Intention to Edit

All Dispatches Sent Out. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 1.-The Associated Press representative had a lengthy interview with Governor Tillman at the executive mansion this afternoon. The Governor granted the requested interview without hesitation and spoke freely about the situation. There was some indication of nervousness in his manner, but altogether he was as collected as could be expected under the circumstances. The Governor stated that in his opinion the worst of the danger is over. He said that inasmuch as Darlington and Florence were in a state of insurrection he felt it his duty to exert himself to the utmost to uphold the dignity and preserve the peace of the State. At the time of the interview the three hundred militiamen had just left on a special train for Darlington. In view of the number of companies which had refused to respond to his call he was greatly gratified at having finally placed the troops en route to the scene of the tragedy.

"But will they shoot?" was asked. "Will they shoot?" exclaimed the Governor with emphasis. "Well, you ought to have heard them cheer when I told them When asked how soon he expected to re

store civil law he said he could not tell Inere was much at stake. Darlington and he community were in insurrection, defying

the authority of the State, and the insurrectionists must be put down.

The property of the State (meaning the dispensaries) had been destroyed. The guilty parties must be discovered and brought to justice. The dispensary constables were being pursued and were in imminent danger of losing their lives. He would not permit them to be hounded down and shot like dogs. Pending developments in these matters he would keep the militia under arms. A few minutes previous to this interview it was reported that the censorship of tel egrams had been withdrawn. He was questioned as to the accuracy of the rumor, and denied it very emphatically. He said he did not wish to have anything sent out which would inflame the passions of the people, and for that reason and with a view of securing accurate reports he would continue the censorship.
"Now, I will play editor for you fellows."
said the Governor with a laugh. "Just

and I will look over them. If they are not sensational or incendiary I will let them He spoke confidently of the strength of his sympathizers. "I can assemble 1,000 to 10,000 men here to support me," he said. "Why, I have received telegrams from all over the State offering assistance, and I can get as many as I can furnish with

write out your reports, bring them to me

Governor Tillman spoke feeling of the dis banding of the Governor's Guards. "The 'and this is the first time its members have ever refused to obey orders." He says that Captain Bateman shed tears over the action of the company.
"What effect will the present disturbances have on the dispensary law?"

"It will strengthen it," he promptly replied. "The continued disturbances have been brought on by the low-down whisky element and by the violent opposition to the measures which the cities have made.

The Issue is whether the State is to be

turned over to hoodlums and toughs or to

be governed by its intelligent citizens. The result will be in favor of the dispensary.' TWO SPIES MURDERED. Bodies Found in the Woods-Troops

Reach Darlington. DARLINGTON, S. C., April 1.-A courier has just arrived from the country near Timmonville, announcing that two spies were found dead in the woods near that

place at a late hour this afternoon. The military train, bringing twelve companies and 230 men, arrived at 9:30 o'clock this evening. They were met by the local military company and escorted to their quarters. Great excitement prevailed at the time the train arrived, but it has since died away. Governor Tillman has wired the citizens here that the presence of the troops is required to arrest those who participated in the riot three days ago. If the Governor number of troops now on the spot, and it is believed if the military be called on to arrest citizens that at least half, if not all the soldiers, will lay down their arms and assist the citizens in the event of trouble. Telegrams have been sent ahead of the train on which it said the nine spies are traveling to Charleston, in order to have them captured and held until a posse from this place can be sent for there. At this writing the town is very quiet and has been

so all day. No trouble is anticipated to-The Adjutant-general has been in consultation with the most conservative citizens of Darlington to-day, and the inference is that they all have agreed to use their influence to quiet the disturbed conditions. A strong determination still prevails, however, that Tillman's spies shall not invade private residences. The "spy" McLendon, who was in jail here, was spirited away by his friends and supporters of the dispensary law between the hours of 3:30 and 5 o'clock a. m. McLendon was the man who killed Frank Norment and a number of the dead man's friends are searching for him. The "spy" who was captured in the woods near Rogers has also made his escape. The local military members have thrown up their commissions and resigned by letter to the Adjutant-general.

UGLY UNDERTONE.

Quiet Day at Florence, but the People Are Extremely Inflammable. Special to the Associated Press.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 1.-Although there has been no actual disturbance here to-day, the undercurrent of the feeling is still very bitter, and it would only require an outbreak in the vicinity or some obnoxious act on the part of the Governor to again stir the citizens to arms. During the morning hours the town apparently regained most of its usual quiet, and there was nothing on the surface which would indicate to a stranger that the neighborhood was on the verge of an uprising. The churches were all well attended, there were no disorderly assemblages on the streets and the cooler judgment after a night's rest seemed to have had its effect. The belief is general that even should the officers of the Governor, who are asserted to be responsible for the first outbreak, be convicted by the courts they would be pardoned by the Governor, as Elliott, one of the spies, who slapped the face of a woman in Charleston some time ago, was pardoned by telegraph by Governor Tillman in face of the most convincing proof of his guilt. The people have lost faith in the efficacy of the law to protect their lives and liberties. Darlington asserts her independence of Governor Tillman and his laws. Florence is ready to follow her lead, and it is believed that other towns in the State stand ready to take the cue from Darlington. McLendon, who was first thought to be seriously wounded, proves to have been shamming and was detained in jail by a friendly sheriff until arrangement for his escape from the county could be made. The guns of the Florence Rifles are still in the possession of the citizens and the Northeastern railroad, and within a no attempt has thus far been made to refew hours will have arrive safely in cover them. Even should such an effort Charleston. The names are: Felder, Mur- | be made by State troops no arms will be

found, as they have been secreted. The citizens are not disposed to surrender the advance they have made, but propose that being outlawed they will proceed to restore law and order themselves.

ALL TILLMAN'S FAULT.

Charleston News and Courier States

the Case from Its Point of View.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1 .- The News and Courier will say to-morrow: "Let it be distinctly borne in mind in the present disturbed condition of things that there is no disorder in the State now except what is of Governor Tillman's making. Everything was reported to be 'perfectly quiet' in Darlington on Friday night. One of the wounded constables was guarded by the local militia company. Three others-Gaillard, Swan and Meeking-have not been molested. Three others who went to Sumter on Saturday night were guarded by the military at that place and were sent by the local authorities on a special train to Columbia, under the protection of the same troops and the sheriff and his deputies. The assembling of troops in Columbia and Darassembling of troops in Columbia and Darlington is to no purpose whatever. There is no need for them—nothing to do—at either place. There is no 'open' or secret rebellion against the laws of the State or in any part of the State. There are no 'assemblages of insurgents to disperse' in any place. All the present excitement is caused by the mustering of troops by the Governor's orders, the issuing of proclamations, the seizure of railroads and telegraph offices. The constables who were in graph offices. The constables who were in hiding are in danger of being lynched, no doubt, but they certainly cannot be protected in any degree by gathering troops in Darlington or Columbia. Governor Tillman and his admirers appear to have lost their heads. They are acting without reason or discretion and definite purpose. They are making disorder and trouble and excitement instead of preserving the peace and re-storing order. But for the extraordinary utterances of the State authorities the whole trouble would have been nearly confined to the place where it originated, and the excitement in the State generally would have subsided before last Saturday night. It is as well to keep the fact in view, there is no trouble or disorder in the State except that which is Governor Tillman's making. If his friends and advisers will only quiet him the State will resume its normal condition at once.'

Gov. Tillman's History. For several years Benjamin Tillman has been practically supreme in South Carolina. It is concluded that a man must have great strength of some kind to make himself the ruler of a State and to hold his power for a considerable period. Both the size and picturesqueness of his figure have increased in the public eye because he is so different from other famous men of the State. In former times the celebrated public men of South Carolina were noted for culture of mind and courtliness of manner. In nearly all cases they belonged to old families. Nowhere in the United States, not even in Virginia, did birth carry so much distinction. The autocracy of South Carolina formed a close corporation and selected men from its own ranks to fill all the offices. They were polished men of the world. The war took their money, but when the day of the carpet-bagger passed they gained control of the State and used it much in the old way.

When Tillman came forward first as political figure he was received with little consideration. He had little education. Nearly all the South Carolinians had been educated in the Northern universities or abroad. They liked to put a Latin phrase new and then in their speeches. They were very partial to Scott and Bulwer. Tillman undertook to achieve political suc cess on lines entirely new. He never made a political speech till 1885; then he bitterly attacked the State government, which was in the hands of the Democratic party. He sought popularity among the poor farmers, and he was successful. He spoke ungrammatically. He used homely illustrations and often they were forcible. He denounced the planters, who had ruled for nearly two hundred years, as a close and aristocratic corporation, which had no object but to squeeze out of the poor class all it could. In time a party grew up around him which was called after him. In 1890 he was nominated for Governor against the regular Democratic candidate

Judge Haskeli. Then Tillman began a campaign which made him famous and said things which attracted comment all over the United States. Here are some of them:
"I would rather go to hell with my followers than to heaven with the other crowd.' "I deny that all men are created equal."

"I, as Governor, would lead a party to lynch a nigger that would assault a white These expressions were forcible and were usually received with yells of applause. He was frequently borne off on the shoulders of his followers. They called him "Our Savior." Tillman had been ridiculed by the old element, but soon they became alarmed at the strength he showed. The Farmers' Alliance movement came along and helped him. His strength grew rapidly and he was re-elected two years later. His second campaign was as picturesque. In a speech at Aiken some one in the audience called for Sheppard, his opponent. He stopped a moment and then, shaking his finger, said: "If it does you any good to yell Sheppard's name like a cur dog, why, go on." He had a special prejudice against lawyers, who, he said, can ruin any country. In one of his speeches he said: "I wish the whole ticket was lawyers. I can whip a whole cowpen full of them. another political opponent named Murphy he said: "If he does not have a greasy row between here and Greenville I am a nig-

He did not spare his own followers either, for on several occasions he referred to them as "jackasses." Six well-known citizens of Marion signed a paper on July 18, 1890, cerdesires to make the arrest of these men he will have to send at least five times the zens of Camden as the "blackest, rottenest set that God ever made." In a speech at Florence he was reprimanded by the Rev. Richardson, an influential Baptist minister, for replying "Not a — bit" to an opposing speaker who asked him to correct a statement. But his popularity was not diminished by any of these things. In his progress he made a specialty of the race question. One paragraph was: "The whites have control of the State government and intend to keep it. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest duty and most sacred privilege of the citizen, is as yet beyond the capacity

of the vast majority of the colored men. We deny that all men are created equal It is not true now and was not true when Jefferson wrote it." Governor Tillman is tall and smoothshaven. He wears his hair long. One eye is out. He wears a frock coat, black trousers, a shoestring tie and a black slouch hat. He has a good voice.

THE OBNOXIOUS LAW. Provisions of the South Carolina

Liquor Dispensary System. COLUMBIA, April 1.-The South Carolina liquor law, which is really the bottom cause

of the present unprecedented condition of affairs in the State, went into effect last July. It is known as the Evans dispensary act. Under its provisions liquor can only be obtained at State dispensaries in charge of State officers and in sealed packages of from half a pint to five gallons, which must not be opened on the premises. Barrooms and clubs must go, and druggists who dispense liquor other than as compounded in medicines are liable to get into trouble.

The act provides that "the manufacture, sale or exchange, or the keeping within this State of any kind of spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, or other intoxicating liquor, or any compound or mixtures thereof by whatever name called which will produce intoxication, by any person, firm, corporation or association shall be regulated and conducted by officers of the State as follows: The Governor is instructed to appoint a

State dispenser on a salary of \$1,800 a year. who must be a total abstainer, and he is to sell the County Boards of Control such spirituous liquors as have been declared pure by the chemist of the South Carolina College. The State Commissioner cannot receive more than 50 per cent, profit on his sales, and all money received is to be turned

into the State treasury. All the rules governing the commission shall be made by the State Board of Control, composed of the Governor, Controller-general and Attorney-general. In purchasing liquors the State Commissioner is to attach to every package a certificate signed by him, and liquor sold, or kept or transported within the State or carried out of the State not so stamped will be regarded as intended for unlawful sale, and any railroad or express carrier transporting it is made liable to a fine of \$500. Any county dispenser or other person

counterfeiting the official seal or in any wayviolating this section is made liable to

(Continued on Second Page.)

SURPRISE FOR COXEY

Seven Thousand Beaver Falls People Turn Out to Meet Him.

Great Meeting in the Opera House, Collection Taken Up and Two Date Provisions Provided.

NEW COMMUNE "CYCLONES"

The Army Numbered 395 Souls When Put to Bed Last Night.

Southwestern Division on Its Way to Memphis 1,100 Strong-Frye Says They Will Grow to 400,000.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., April 1.-Seven

thousand people on foot, in vehicles and on cycles, met Coxey's commonweal at Beaver Falls when the army entered the valley this afternoon. The crowd was curious and cordial. A delegation of mounted citizens met Coxey and escorted him and his followers in a parade through the town. Camp was then pitched near the Beaver river on College hill. Meetings were held on the grounds at once and \$36 collected by Marshal Smith. In the evening the usual meeting was held in the opera house, and after the audience left the army, 270 strong, was marched there and put to bed in the theater. By 9 o'clock 125 recruits had joined, necessitating the formation of a new commune, called the "Cyclones," named after astrologer Kirkland, who has figured the number to arrive in Washcruits were potters from East Liverpool. Marshal Smith told his men that any one of them caught begging would be dismissed and prosecuted. One man was dismissed at Darlington for begging, and another at Beaver Falls for drunkenness. The march into town from New Galilee was uneventful. Before leaving Camp Marion Butler a religious service, with music, was held on the field. All day long the camp was visited here by the townspeople, several thousand sight-seers coming from neighboring towns. Food enough to last the army for two days was contributed by the citizens and the officers entertained by a hotel keeper. The leaders are immensely pleased with the recep-tion and the big batch of recruits. The po-lice force was on the alert and twenty-five special constables were on duty. Several crooks were observed in town by the local officers, but were put away from the vicinity of the camp. Carl Browne, in his orders, named the camp at Zwickley "Duss," in honor of the trustee of Economy, who provides lunch to-morrow at the town. Thirteen dollars were collected from the crowd during the evening, making the total \$49. Browne said that most of the speaking will be done at Economy, as he fears a cold reception at Zwickley, "an aristocratic" suburb of Pittsburg.

NOW 1,100 STRONG.

Southwestern Division of the Commonweal Complimented.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1 .- The industrial army is beginning to assume serious proportions in the Southwest and is awakening serious thought among the authorities and people of this State. Two hundred more recruits from Frye's army arrived at 5 o'clock this morning on a stock train and joined their command, who were camped at North Little Rock. Nine hundred are at San Antonio awaiting transportation. The forces left for Mem-phis by the Bald Knob branch of the Iron Mountain nearly one thousand strong. Their discipline is remarkable. There was no drinking, and while the army was in camp General Frye addressed at least five hundred people on the financial situation at North Little Rock. His language was temperate and mild, and he avows the movement is just starting; that within thirty days 400,000 men will be in Washton with a common purpose. They meant to be peaceable in their action and demand three things: Government employment, the stopping of immigration for ten years, and the prevention of aliens owning land in the United States. It is their serious, quiet and orderly demeanor that appeals to the people. They get everything they want along the line in the way of food and kind treatment. The railroads furnish transportation with little objection.

East Liverpool Sends 119 to Coxey. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 1.-The East Liverpool delegation of striking potters left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon to join Coxey at Beaver Falls. They were headed by Mike Reynolds, who carried a huge banner, on which was inscribed "East Liverpool Striking Potters' Brigade of the Common-weal Army." A thousand persons saw the squad start from the diamond, where there were 119 men in line.

JAPS MAKING TROUBLE.

Planning Some Mysterious Move Against the Hawaiian Government.

HONOLULU, March 26. Per Steamer China via San Francisco, April 1.-By far the most serious problem that confronts the provisional government at present is the attitude of the Jap laborers and their representative here. The Nauiwa, the Jap war ship which has been stationed here for some months, left port a few days ago, ostensibly to go to Hawali for target practice. J. Fuyii, the Japanese consul-general, went with the war ship. The Nauiwa returned on the 21st, and either by coincidence or prearranged plan she was met about twenty miles away by another big Japanese warship, the Takachiho. During Fuyii's absence the Japanese on several plantations have struck. The government brought all strikers, to the number of seventy, to this city, and they are now in jail. Japanese are against the provisional government, and their consul and other officials here have done all they could to further a feeling of antagonism. At the last meeting of the consuls the executive was asked whether Minister Willis was still carrying out his plan of intervetion for the purpose of restoring Lilioukalani. It was wished to let the natives understand just how the matter of restoration stood. In reply President Dole read the following communication from Minister Willis:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in answer to my letter of the 19th ult., and inform you that on the 20th ult. I was notified by my government that the Hawaiian question had been referred to Congress and that my special instructions had been fully complied with."

The President said that the expression. "My special instructions have been complied with," seemed to answer the question

Edward Norrie, the editor of Holomua, has been arrested for sedition. The article in question stated that nobody respected the provisional government, and advised all natives not to take any oath of alle-

Lawyer Rockfort Found Dead.

CINCINNATI, O., April 1 .- Mr. Theodore Rockfort, a lawyer whose office is at 150 Broadway, New York, and who came here to be treated for consumption, was found by his physician sitting in his chair, dead, this afternoon, at the Grand Hotel, supposed from heart disease.

An Insurance Law Unconstitutional, LITTLE ROCK Ark., April 1.—The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the law demanding a State license of traveling insurance agents is unconstitutional. The decision arose over a test case brought by the combined insurance companies doing business in the State